SUBJECT No. 124.

Kharab and gomal lands for temporary cultivation.

Mr. K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—If kharab and gomal lands are not leased out for temporary cultivation as prayed for last year, it works hardship on the poor ryots; so the subject may be reconsidered.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done as it will interfere with the communal purposes for which the lands are assigned.

SUBJECT No. 125.

Amrut Mahal kavals for cultivation.

Messrs. S. Parvatappa and N. M. Sivalingappa, Kadur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In places where population is large and there is demand for cultivable lands the permission of the Amrut Mahal Department has to be obtained to procure kaval lands for cultivation and other purposes. In many cases, the Department refuses to give the lands and this acts as a hardship to the ryots. It may be mentioned that the kaval lands situated close to the village site of Birur are fit for cultivation, but are not within the reach of the agriculturist. It is desirable that in these circumstances the Deputy Commissioner should be authorized to give away such lands for cultivation at his discretion after personal inspection.

Reply of Government.—Wherever lands can be made available for cultivation out of the Amrut Mahal kavals without interfering with the requirements of that Department, such lands are surrendered. The representation however refers to the case of an individual kaval near Birur about which separate proposals have been received from the Revenue Commissioner and are under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 126.

Joint pattas.

(*a*) Messrs. M. Subba Rao, Heggaddevankote Taluk; H. Krishnasastri, Yalakkigowda and Somasetty, Krishnarajpete Taluk; Lingannaiya, Mandya Taluk, and Gundappa, Nagamangala Taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Lingappa, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

(*c*) Mr. Baji Rao Sindhe, Kankanhalli Taluk.

(*d*) Mr. M. Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk.

(*a*) *Summary of discussion.*—The system of joint pattas may be revised as it works hardship regarding the '*huk*' of many persons. For example, if brothers A and B have a joint patta and the elder A predeceases B, the name of A's son C is not entered even after B's death. It is only B's son's name that is entered in the khate and C has no record to prove his '*huk*.' Difficulties like this are numerous and as there seems to be no inconvenience in renewing the old practice of issuing joint pattas, whenever necessary, the same may be renewed.

(*b*) The janti khate system may be revived as it prevents khatedars from committing fraud upon hissedars by disposing of the lands otherwise.

(*c*) In case of the death of any one of the joint pattadars, the name of the deceased is being removed from the registry and the name of the heirs of the deceased will not be registered as joint pattadar instead. This gives room for civil suits. Prays therefore that in such cases the names of the heirs or claimants of the deceased be registered with the former pattadars so that the joint patta